IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph on page 18, lines 3-8 of the specification as follows:

FIG. 10 is a view of an eye pattern, and FIG. 11 is an eye pattern with level decision results being illustrated additionally. Referring to Fig. 10, [[O]]overlapping of waveforms in eye pattern E shown by a thick solid line is called an invalid section, and a blank section corresponding to an eye is called [[in]] a valid zone.

Please amend the paragraph on page 18, lines 9-12 of the specification as follows:

FIG. 11 shows a way of measuring the eye margin of the eye pattern E of Fig. 10. More specifically, FIG. 11 shows an eye margin measurement with the maximum rate of the input signal equal to the VCO clock CK1.

Please amend the paragraph on page 18, lines 13-19 of the specification as follows:

The section between the [["H"]] high level and the [["L"]] low level is equally divided into ten on the voltage axis so that 11 voltage points Vref1 – Vref11 can be set. The difference between the adjacent voltages is equal to ΔV. One cycle of data is equally divided into fourteen so that 15 phase points t1 – t15 are set with the difference between the adjacent points equal to ΔT.

Please amend the paragraph on page 24, lines 3-10 of the specification as follows:

The number of bits, n, of the counter 23a is determined ~~taking into consideration up to what [1/] times of the VCO clock CK1 is permitted as the operable transmission rate of the input signal~~ from the ratio of the input signal rate to the VCO clock rate. Suppose, [[F]]for example,

[[when]] that the VCO clock CK1 is 2.488 [[Gb/s]] GHz and that the input signal ~~of up to~~ rate can be as slow as 19 Mb/s ~~is to be handled, it is necessary to divide the VCO clock CK1 at a rate of 1/128. Therefore, n is equal to 7~~. The counter 23a is then required to be capable of dividing the 2.488-GHz VCO clock by 128 to produce a 19-MHz signal, and hence n=7.